WHOSE DUTY IS IT TO INVESTIGATE CASES OF CON-TRACT LABOR ?- SOME UNRELIABLE EVIDENCE. The rooms where the investigation on immigration is being conducted by the Congress Committee were again crowded yesterday with interested listeners. Collector Magone was the first witness called. His two inspectors at Castle Garden, he said, were not apted solely to detect contract-labor cases. He had always contended that he had no authority to act on any such cases until informed by the Commissione that they had detected violations of the law on the subject. The responsibility of examination and derection rested solely with the Commissioners. On one occasion he had asked them to investigate the case of several Italian stonecutters, who, he had reason to think, had been imported under contract. They re-ported to him in writing that no evidence had been found sufficient to detain the men, and he considered that he had not the right to detain them. The Comsieners often called his attention to cases of con tract labor being imported. Several men had been returned to Europe, though he did not remember precisely under what circumstances. He had no author ity to nominate inspectors to do the work of the Comoners. The law charged them with these duties

General Spinola-But the Commissioners have repeatedly stated before us that it was beyond their scope to detect imported contract labor. A.-That is a question of law, and as I interpret the law the duty is theirs.

Q.—The Commissioners maintain, however, that when they investigate contract labor cases (i.e.) do so only out of courtesy to the Secretary of the Treasury, who has in-vited their co-operation, A.-Well, I maintain again

that they must do so. Q.—Do you always act immediately upon being notified by the Commissioners! A.—Always. There is no con-troversy between the Commissioners and myself. I always ondeavor to chilghen them, but not to oppose them There may be some differences between us, arising out of our respective interpretations of what contract labor is. In my opinion the law is meant to cover cases where labor is brought here to meet emergencies. There is not ma-chinery enough provided to put the law in force, and differnces always rise where there is a confusion of State and

Q .- Do you have anything to do with the granting of Heenses to ship captains? A .- Yes.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION PAPERS. Q .- Has Captain Bell ever called your attention to the practice of obtaining naturalization papers by fraudulent thods? A .- He gave me the names of two men who, as he alleged, held begus papers. I took immediate steps to examine into the matter, but I discovered no foundation e hatever for the charge.

Q.—If another such case were brought to your attention

would you send for the accused and ask him to show you A .- No; I should send to the courts to see if the man had been naturalized, though in ordinary cases I accept the papers as prima facle evidence. I should say that there was no truth in the statements regarding

naturalization papers by perjury. A.—There probably was no truth in his story either.

Q.—But a man would scarcely testify that he had per-

jured himself if such were not the fact. A .- Oh, I

T. V. Powderly, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, was examined in regard to the condition of the workingmen in the United States. The labering population of the country, he said, was being degraded wherever it came in contact with foreign labor. Many thousands were out of work throughout the country. At the Eckart Mine in Maryland he had seen over a hundred Hungarians living in a single shanty. They made their own es, hewing them out of the trees in the surrounding woods; slept at night on beds of filthy straw, not even undressing themselves, and lived on the poorest grade of sait pork and corn meal. Fifteen years ago all the miners in that section of the country were thrifty respectable citizens, who owned pretty cottages and raised families that became a credit to the country. Now more than half of the miners were of the wretched class he had fust described. The Italians who worked in the coal regions of Pennsylvania were tagged to their destination like so much merchandise. They were known by brass checks which they always wore.

At this point of the examination General Spinola entered into a discussion of "trusts" Mr. Powderly. A member of the comobjected, on the ground that such a subject was irrelevant to the object of the investiga-General Spinola, however, continued to express his opinions until Chairman Ford dryly requested the investigation be allowed to proceed. Gregory Weinstein, a sanitary inspector, was then examin on the condition of the Russian and Polish Jews in this city. His testimony was in effect the same as has been given on the stand before regarding this class of immigrant population.

SOME HEARSAY TESTIMONY The next witness called was William Martin, who Martin had nothing to say that could possibly be Martin had nothing to say that could possibly be of any importance to the committee. He had heard, however, and he believed, and he knew other men who had heard that Mr. Morton had violated the contract labor law. It was perfectly evident that the man had been brought to the stand with the purpose of bringing Mr. Morton's name into unfavorable prominence. Congressman Guenther accordingly criticised the witness severely, after which he was dismissed from the stand. General Spinola, during this examination, again stand. General Spinola, during this examination, again launched into platitudes, but was declared out of order. A reporter on "The Star" named Curtis then colunteered to make some statements about the al-

He testified that a man named McCrae, who was in the employ of Mr. Morton, had told him that his two sisters had been brought to this country under contract with Mr. Morton. They had several letters and three telegrams from Mr. Morton as evidence. One of them had had \$30 a month offered her and the other \$35. Curtis had also seen and talked with Forbes, Mr. Morton's gardener, who also had been brought here under contract, as well as a man named Boyd. Forbes told Mr. Morton that he would not remain in his employ because his wages, thirty or thirty-live dollars a month, were less than those paid to other gardeners in this country for such services as he rendered. Mr. Morion refused to release him on the ground that he was under contract. The man insisted on going away, however.

eged Importation of labor by Mr. Morton. Congress-

VAGARIES OF "STAR" REPORTERS

Forbes then went to a florist in New-York City by the name of Cownan and asked him to lend him \$40, which sum he said he owed Mr. Morton for his passage money. Cownan indorsed a note for the amount, which he supposed, Curtis said, had been given to Mr. Morton. The foreman of William K. anderbilt's hot-houses had told the witness that Cownan had complained to him that Forbes had made no payments on the note. Cownan had told the ses that he thought the money had been loaned to Forbes by Mr. Morton. Boyd, however, had told witness that the money had been advanced for

the witness that the money had been advanced for Forbes's passage money.

Mr. Guenther then road the article from "The star" about the Italian who had had money offered him to wear a Harrison and Morton badge. He said that he did not want to bring politics into a subject which he felt ought to be kept free from all partisanship. It would seem, however, that this could not be avoided, owing to some influence not apparent. He called attention to the fact that several editorials had appeared in "The Star" in regard to the alleged bribing of the Italian, and that, though the story had been proved beyond a doubt to be a malicious fabrication, "The Star" had taken no steps to acknowledge its falseness. Under such circumstances he was inclined to distrust any reports that might come from such a paper.

The committee was then adjourned to meet again to-day.

The committee was then adjourned to have again to-day.

Collector Magone yesterday ordered a batch of immigrants to be returned to Europe on the ground that they were liable to become chargeable to the State. One came by the Arizona, one on the Schiedam, one on the Wassland, three on the Adriatic and one on the Republic. Malia Roodman, alias Schwarz, and John A. Fagan, stowaways on the White Star steamer Republic, were also ordered to be sent back.

Mr. Morton was not at his office in the city yesterday, and it was not thought that he would be down town for several days.

The insurance on the stock of cloaks and suits of Siberamn & Brother, No. 442 Broadway, fire

Aug. 18, is as follows: Aug. 18, is as follow:

Winsdung City, N. Y. \$1.000 | Jefferson, W. Va. . 1.500
Boylston, Mass. . 1.000 | Merchants & Mirs, Ia. 1.000
Western, Pittaburg . 1.000 | Merchants & Mirs, Ia. 1.000
Amerlcan, Penn. . 1.500 | Miss. Valley Mut. Ill. 1.500
Pennsylvania, Penn. . 1.500 | Miss. Valley Mut. Ill. 1.500
Enterprise Ohio . 1.000
Buckeye, Ohio . 1.500 | Total | \$17.000
Jountain City, Tenn | 1.000 | Total | \$17.000

The insurance on the stock of suits of H. Hyman, o. 442 Broadway, damaged by the same fire, is as

MATOR REWITT IN HIS OWN CHAIR AGAIN Mayor Hewitt, hale, sunburned and agile, walked tuto the City Hall at 10:30 a. m. yesterday, and sat down in the long unoccupied Mayor's chair. He ac cepted the congratulations of officials and reporters, but declined to talk on any subject for publication and busied himself with the papers which had ac-cumulated during his absence. In half an hour Mr. Hewitt put on his hat and went over to the Superior Court rooms to appear before the Senate Investigation Committee. Many people called during his absence to pay their respects and express their disapprobation of the conduct of the president and vice-president of

the Board of Aldermen in falling to look after the routine work of the Mayor's office during his vacation.

After coming back to the hall at the close of the aftermoon session of the Investigating Committee. Mr. but would not say whether he purposed taking an ad-ditional vacation or hot. It is innerstood that he ditional Vacation or hot. It is to will leave the city again to-morrow

SUMMER WORK AT PRINCETON. PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER YEAR-DR. M'COSH-

PROFESSOR SLOANE. Princeton, N. J., Aug. 20 (Special) .- Nothing could be more dull than this university town in vacation. But under the quiet surface forces are at work which will make the coming session at Princeton exception-ally active. President Patton has cut loose from the Theological Seminary and is busily engaged in preparing to open his administration next month. It is understood that he has the consent of the Board of Trustees to deliver two lectures a week to the theological students during the coming session, in order to break the force of his resignation. President Patton's inaugural address, with the brief remarks of the Dean and Dr. Van Dyke, is now in type in a handsome octave pamphlet, and will soon be given to the public

All classes of graduates and friends have come to regard Dr. Patton's election as the right thing. Those who feared he would be a recluse and a theologian and nothing else, have found out that he is what the ball players call an "all-round man," and that he means to take hold of the university with the same skill and vigor and common-sense which have enabled him to make himself great in the departments in which he has The curriculum is to be overhauled, aiready excelled. The curriculum is to be overhauled broadened, extended and rendered more complete. Already feelers are out for money to build the needed new formitories, a new gymnasium and an assembly hall. The two historic literary societies, the American Whig and the Cliosophic, are raising money to build two new halls in the Greek style of architecture. These will be a great addition to the already unsurpassed campus

and will cost \$100,000. The new Art Museum is approaching completion. Professor Allen Marquand, of the Art School, has procured from the British Museum a reproduction of the frieze of the Parthenon, which is to be set as a relief

to this fine building, just under the caves of the roof. The retirement of the venerable Dr. McCosh, and the resulting change of administration, were expected to operate unfavorably upon the number of students for the first year. But in this the friends of the university have been agreeably disappointed. President Patton' versatile genius and great reputation for learning have had the effect of keeping up the volume of the entering classes which has prevailed of late years. freshman class will be quite as large as the last year's. The entrances to the John C. Green Scientific will be 50 per cent greater than in 1887. It is beginning to be learned that no scientific school in the country is better equipped, either in apparatus or faculty, than this one. The course is a four years' one, parallel with the academic. The wealthy estate of the late John C. Green takes a special pride in this nument to his memory, and leaves nothing undone that can be procured with money to make it the first scadem; of its kind. The number in the whole university will be about fifty greater than last year.

Ex-President McCosh has completed a handsome house, opposite the lvr Club, into which he has moved, and where it is believed he will pursue some important literary and philosophical work. He has consented to lecture to the senior class on philosophy. Dr. McCosh is now on the coast of Maine with his family. The "President's Mansion " at Princeton is one of the most imposing university residences in the world. It is large, built of rough stone, in a graceful style of architecture, with a tower and wings and broad plazzas. It stands in a sort of park, surrounded by beautiful lawns and shaded by hoars elms, and commands a prospect to the south unsurpassed of its kind. This princely dwelling has been completely overhauled, papered, painted and furnished during the summer, and President Patton will soon take possession.

Professor William M. Sloaue, the only well-supported rival of Dr. Patton for the presidency, has commended himself to the regard and respect of all Princetonians by his course. He was never ambitious to fill the place. To a friend of the university he said last autumn that in his opinion Dr. Patton was the candidate who should be chosen, and that as for himself he loved Princeton and would serve it in any capacity which the trustees thought appropriate. When Dr Patton was elected it was feared by men of less breadth that Dr. Sloane might cool in his arder for Princeton. A few months ago the test was administered. Colum bia College, Dr. Sloane's alma mater, elected him to the chair of Latin in that institution. Recognition from his own college, a doubled salary. life in the centre of literary culture, all combined to tempt him away. Not so. Dr. Sloane proved that his statement to his friend was no empty declaration by declining the offer. President Patton will have no abler or stronger supporter than Dr. Sloane, and the latter has endeared himself to graduates and students in a way which was the surest to engage and retain their esteem.

Professor Young, the astronomer, is to lose one of said that he was a tinsmith and a Knight of Labor. his assistants. The great universities are constantly shedding young talent, which is picked up by the other

IN CAMP AT SEA GIRT.

THE DIREFUL BUT UNAVAILING THREAT OF

BUTCHER HENDRICKSON. Sea Girt, N. J., Aug. 20 (Special).-The third da of the encampment of the Second Brigade opened hot, but was tempered by a good breeze, which swep over the grounds from the ocean. The following calls were sounded and constitute the daily routing for the week: Reveille, 6 a. m.; breakfast, 6:30 assembly for drill, 7:30; surgeon's call, 8:30; guard mount, 9 o'clock; assembly for drill, 10; dinner 12:30; assembly for drill, 3; supper, 5:15; dress parade, 6:15; tattoo, 9; taps, 10. Winckler's 7th Regiment band serenaded Governor Green at his cottage this afternoon. It also serenaded General Rivi W. Spencer and the three acknowledged Adonises of the camp, Colonels Heppenheimer, Walker and Abbett. About 7,000 spectators were assembled on the grounds at dress parade. Gatling Gun Com pany B, which is credited with being the best drilled military organization of the State, entertained the visitors with crack drilling. This company dresse similar to the West Point cadets and compares favor day of the week. Governor Green and staff will review the troops, and excursion trains will be rur to the camp from Camden, Philadelphia, Elizabeti and Trenton.

"Len" Hendrickson, the camp butcher, tried to enter camp after hours last night, was arrested by the guard and consigned to the guard house, notwithstanding the fact that he threatened the guard with a scarcity of meat if he was not liberated.

SHE WANTS TO STAY IN AMERICA.

A STOWAWAY WHO WOULD TAKE HER OWN LIFE

Marie Rathmann, the Hungarian who was found stowed away on the White Star steamer Republic and who is at present detained on board that vessel, attempted to commit suicide by hanging on Sunday rather than be sent back on the steamer Yesterday morning she was again found with a rope round her neck endeavoring to hang herself, and was placed in charge of the Customs officers on duty or the steamer. The girl yesterday repeatedly called for a knife and loudly expressed her determination to commit suicide rather than be sent back to Europe She still maintains that she is the wife of Benjamin Diamont, the man who came over in the steerage of the Republic, and states that her wedding ring

and marriage certificate are in his trunk. The man, who at first denied the girl's story of their marriage and stated that she was unknown to him, finally admitted that they had lived to gether as man and wife. The man is detained at Castle Garden. If Diamont cannot prove that he is able to provide for the girl, Collector Magone will order that both of them be returned to Europe. The girl states that she has relations in this country but does not know where they live.

The Road Healthward Made Easier.

You have been ill, we will suppose, and are convalescing slowly. That is, you are trying to pick up a little flesh, to regain some of your wonted color, to acustom your stomach to more solid nutriment than its reently enfeebled condition permitted you to take. How can you accelerate your small's pace healthword? We are warranted by concurrent testimony in affirming that if you will use twice or thrice a day Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an enabling medicine of long ascer-tained purity and tonic virtues, that you will be materially aided. It promotes a flow of the gastric juices, and helps the system to assimilate the nourishment of which it stands so much in need. It remedies a tendency to enstipation without convulsing the bowels. The live it stimulates to renewed activity, safely promotes the action of the kidneys and bladder, and annihilates malaris

LYONS'S LAST MORNING.

ARRANGING FOR HIS OWN FUNERAL

SUBMISSIVE TO HIS FATE-A LAST APPEAL FOR MERCY-THE STORY OF HIS CRIME.

Daniel Lyons's last hope is gone and he will die on the gallows shortly after 7 o'clock this morning. Ex-Judge Blake, one of his counsel, was in Albany on Sunday, and made an earnest pica to the Governor for a further respite, in order that the Court of Appeals might pass upon the points recently presented in the argument before Justice Patterson, of the Supreme Court. A telegram from the Governor was received a the District-Attorney's office yesterday morning in reference to the application. The telegram was sent on Saturday, but was not opened until yesterday, as the office was closed when the telegram arrived in the

city. Governor Hill suggested that some represents

Attorney Goff opened the telegram and at once s

tive of the District-Attorney's office attend a hearing on the application for a respite. Assistant Distric

an answer to the Governor, in which he said: "Justice Patterson has written an elaborate opin and decided against Lyons on all points raised. There are no merits involved, merely technicalities, and this office entertains no doubt of the soundness of the law laid down by Justice Patterson. If you desire I will leave by next train for Albany with opinion and brief. nds urged we submit that no further respite

should be granted." District-Attorney Fellows, who was at his office early n the afternoon, sent another telegram to Albanc, asking Colonel Rice to inform him of the Governor's do cision in the matter. No answer was received to either telegram until late in the afternoon, when a telegram from Colonel Rice was received, saying that after careful consideration and consultation with the Attorney-General, the Governor had decided not to grant any further resulte. The decision was also sen to the Sheriff and ex-Judge Blake. Lyons was at one informed of the Governor's decision, but showed n emotion, saying simply that it was as he had ex-

pected. DID THE SHERIFF DREAD HIS WORK?

It is stated that Mr. Clark, one of the Sheriff's cour el, was in Albany Saturday to confer with the Gov ernor regarding the point raised by Lyons's lawyers that Recorder Smyth had no legal authority to se Lyons the second time under the new law. The Dis trict-Attorney was strongly inclined to criticise the

Sheriff for this. The condemned man passed a great part of the time yesterday in prayer and conversation upon religion topics. He spent a long time upon his knees before he ate breakfast, and later in the day two Sisters of Mercy were with him constantly. Father Prendergast, of St. Francis Navier's Church, was also with him a great part of the day and was much pleased with the submissive spirit displayed by the prisoner. Lyons is in good health, sleeps well and has a good appetite His guards believe he will keep up his courage to the He still protests that he has not been justly treated, but says he desires to forgive everybody and die as a Christian. He decided yesterday not to make any formal statement for the press, as he had previously contemplated, but he may make a few-remarks

He saw an undertaker vesterday and made all the arrangements for his funeral. He met the under taker without wincing, just as he also saw the hangman, "Joe" Atkinson, but he tild not care to talk to any one else about the funeral. It will probably be held this afternoon, however. The body will be buried at Calvary Cemetery. Atkinson and his assistants put up the scaffold yesterday morning. is the same one that was used for Daniel Driscoll, the leader of the Whyos, and stands in precisely the same spot, north of the Old Prison, and near the Franklin-st, gate. Lyons caught a glimpse of the fatal structure yesterday while walking in the yard, but neither that nor the ominous hammering that continued for a couple of hours seemed to disturb him in the least

THE CRIME FOR WHICH HE DIES. The crime for which Lyons is to hang was the killing of Joseph Quinn on July 5, 1887. The two men had previously quarelled, and Quinn, who was an athlete and a respectable young man, had thrashed Lyons. The day before the murder Lyons went to several friends and tried to borrow a revolver, saying he was going to kill Quinn. He then shot Quinn after renewing the quarrel on the street. Lyons has always claimed that he did the shooting in self-defence but he was unable to produce any trustworthy evidence to that effect. to the Court of Appeals, and affirmed, the prisoner's counsel tried to secure a new trial from Recorder Smyth on the ground of newly discovered evidence. It was shown, however, that the new witnesses, who swore they had never known or spoken to Lyons, had called several times to see him in jail, and the Recorder denied the motion. Since then Justice Patterson and Governor Hill have both been appealed to, but the only concession secured was a respite granted by the Governor extending the time of execution from last Friday until today.

Besides the jury, who are all newspaper men, the only winesses of the execution will be the sheriff, the under-sheriff, seven deputy-sheriffs, two physicians, two ceregymen, the hangman and two assistants, and possibly a representative from the District-Attorney's office. to the Court of Appeals, and affirmed, the prisoner's

THE SUPPOSED LUMBER TRUST.

THE DENIAL OF GENERAL NORTON IS NOT BE

LIEVED BY THE NEW-YORK DEALERS. The denial of General Norton, of Winona, Minn. that either he, Frederick Meyerhauser or any other Northwestern lumberman had organized to control the lumber trade, which report was telegraphed from Chicago, Sunday, is not received with much faith by lumber-dealers here. "General Norton is simply juggling with words when he makes such a denial," said a Broad way dealer, when seen by a reporter yesterday. "These men may not be interested in any of the big mills there or their manufactured output, but they still can have formed a combination which will seriously affect the general trade, and I am morally certain they have. There are several ways to do it. For instance President Sullivan, of the First National Bank of Pensacola, Fla., has secured control of the yellow-pine trade by going up the river, from whence the supplie come, and contracting with the mills to sell all their manufactured lumber to him at a certain price. Then no one in the country can buy a board of that lumber except through him. When the lumber is turned out of the mills he pays for it and leaves it there until he is ready to call for it. In this way he has succeeded in raising the price of exported lumber during the past year from 20 to 25 per cent. I think It is more likely, however, that these Western mag-nates have simply bought up all the stun-page or timber land they could, and may allow it to stand for ten or even twenty years, until the demand for it raises the purchase price. If they have done this they may not have any connection with the mills, nor, as General Norton says, have anything to do with the control of the trade in manufactured lumber for the present Still,, they have made one of the finest investment the resuurces of the country offer, and at the same time have formed the nucleus of what will one day prove a gigantic monopoly. The steadily increasing value affords the moneyed man a better percentage for the money he has invested than anything else I know. Taking this view of the case, it seems hardly possible that such men as General Norto and Fred Meyerhauser should neglect so advantageods an opportunity."

PETTY SMUGGLERS CAUGHT IN THE ACT. Customs inspectors yesterday seized a gold watch and ring from the trunk of Alman Cadlean, a passen ger by La Champagne, from Havre, also three gold bracelets, six pearl earrings and a quantity of other jewelry. Two valuable gold bracelets were found in the lining of an overcoat carried by F. August Grotger, who said he was a Buffalo bank manager. A quantity of linen napkins, knives, towelling, match-safes and other articles were taken from the trunk of Mrs. M. Hufustaich, a passenger by the Saale. They were concealed under a false bottom in her trunk. All the goods were sent to the Custom House seizure-room.

A WOMAN OF SIXTY-FIVE MISSING.

Mrs. Julia Sammons, of No. 367 East Seventy-sixth-st., left her home on Saturday morning and up to a late hour last night nothing had been heard of her and her nusband, son and sister, with whom she lives, were greatly alarmed. She said nothing when she went out, and her friends cannot imagine where she has gone. She is sixty-five years old, and absent minded. She has gray hair and when she left home wore a bius plaid dress, a black cloak, and a straw hat trimmed with a green ribbon. About a week ago Mrs. Sammons stayed away from her home for a number of hours and when she returned would give no information as to where she had been,

The news was received in this city yesterday afternoon that J. H. St. Maur, the well-known theatrical manager, and agent, was dying at the Hotel Kaaterskill, in the Catskills. Late last night it was reported that he was dead, and the cause of death was variously reported as congestive chills and heart disease. Mr. St. Maur was Lotte's manager last year, and had been re-engaged. He was English by birth, and at one time wrote a good deal for theatrical papers.

SHE WAITED IN VAIN FOR THE BRIDEGROOM. Brooklyn, was to have been married on Sunday to Miss when she was informed that her expected husband was dead. He took the giri to a theatre on Friday night and as they were exceedingly warm, they are some ice-cream afterward. Later in the night he was taken sick and died

afterward. Later in the night he was taken sick and died carly Sunday morning.

The physician who attended him said death was due to peritonitis. His friends think the lee-cream had something to do with it. The girl was distracted when she learned that the wedding would be turned into a funeral, and could hardly be quieted.

OBITUARY.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.

Gouverneur Morris died at his home at Bartow-on the Sound at 9 a. m. yesterday. He had been a sufferer from rheumatic gout, and was practically confined to his house for the last year. Last week hi grew steadily worse, and his death was not unexpected. He was a son of Gouverneur Morris, of Morrisania, who was a member of Congress from New York, Chief Clerk to the Revolutionary Department of the Treasury, Minister to France, Senator from New-York, and one of the projectors of the Eric Canal The subject of this notice was born in Morrisania in 1813, and became one of the carliest railway projectors and constructors of the Unted States. railroad career began in the early days of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, about 1838, and terminated with his resignation of the presidency of the Vermont

During these years he was connected with the Erle and New-York Central roads; he served as president of the Harlem, and built the Port Morris branch of that road. He was one of the originators of the Hlinois Central and the lowa system of roads, and an original suggestor of the Union Pacific road. As a hereditary Federalist he naturally became first a Whig, then a Republican of the anti-slavery type, and, until the time of his death, remained an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party. His mother was a nicce of Thomas Jefferson; and, in early life, he married Patsey Jefferson Cary, of Virginia, a grand-niece of Jefferson. His second wife, who died about four years ago, was Miss Anna Morris, also The children, all from his first marriage who survive him are two sons, Gouverneur and Randolph, and three daughters, Anne Cary, Mary Fairfax

(Mrs. J. A. Davenport), who is travelling in Europe at the present time, and Margaret Ruth. Gouverneur Morris was a large real estate owner in Morrisania, at Bartow and other localities; and until about a year ago was actively engaged in the management of his property. Owing to his failing health a division of the estate among the heirs was made some menths ago. The funeral will take place at St. Ann's Episcopal Church in Morrisania.

EDWARD ARONSON.

Edward Aronson, business manager of the Casino, died shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning at his house, No. 213 West Forty-fourth-st. Mr. Aronson had been suffering for about a year from consumption of the lungs and stomach, and since last spring his decline has been rapid. In March he went to Florida, but find ng little benefit from the Southern climate, was advised as soon as the weather grew sufficiently warm to try the Adirondacks. He stayed several weeks at Paul Smith's and from there went to Sara-About a fortnight ago he was brought home, and though death came suddenly at the last, his family knew that his case was hopriess and that his life could only be numbered by days.

Before the establishment of the Metropolitan Concert Company, Edward and Rudolph Aronson were in partnership in the music publishing business. Edward attended to the affa rs of that company when the entertainments were given at the old Cosmopolitan, and has had the direction of the business of the Casino since the start in 1883. There his genial manners and unvarying courtesy made for him friends of all with whom he came in contact, and yesterday expressions of sincere regret at his premature death were numerous in professional and private circles. In the business of the Casino he was an indefat gable worker and it is thought that his excessive zeal and

energy planted the seeds of disease.

Mr. Aronson was president of the Mohican Club and one of the trustees of the Actors' Fund. Although he appeared much older, Mr. Aronson was only in his thirtieth year, having been born June 21, 1859. His father, four brothers and three sisters survive None of the brothers or sisters are married and all made their home together. The funeral services will be held at 9:30 a. m. to-morrow at No. 213 West Forty-fourth-st, and the burial will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery. The Aronson family are Hebrews and the services of their faith will be performed by Br. Gottheil, of the Temple Emanu-El.

It was only late on Saturday evening that Albert Aronson returned from his trip to England. It is a Aronson returned from his trip to England. It is a great satisfaction to him that he returned in time to see and greet his brother, who was conscious till the end. The Casino was not closed last evening, as it is conducted by a company and a sufficient number of the directors could not be found in town. Rudolph and Albert Aronson will continue to manage the affairs of the Casino, as they have done exclusively for some months, Edward having been unable to take any active part since he set out for Florida.

WILLIAM H. INMAN.

Notice was given at the Cotton Exchange yesterday of the death of William H. Inman, in his sixty-ninth ear, at Tate's Springs, Tenn. Mr. Inman came to ness of a cotton broker in the firm of Austell & Inman, which firm laid the foundation of the fortunes of the present firm of Inman, Swan & Co. On the dmission of his nephew, John H. Inman, to partnership, the firm's name was changed to Austell, Inman & Co., and so continued until the retirement of General Austell, after which the firm carried on business under its present name. Mr. Inman was prominently connected with the forwarding of several Southern railroads, and was largely interested in the Richmond and Danville and Richmond and West Point Terminal

ome years owing to ill-health. He leaves a widow, one son and two daughters, the latter of whom are now travelling in Europe. He was a man of strict business integrity, and took great interest in assisting the younger branches of his family to build up their

DR. J. N. FREEMAN.

Dr. J. N. Freeman, a well-known physician, of No. 80 Banson place, Brooklyn, died on Saturday night in tmake Neb where he was visiting. Dr. Freeman was Omana, Neb., where he was visiting.

Office and was been at La Grange, Ohio.

He was graduated at the College of the City of New-York and then studied medicine and practised in the West until the outbreak of the War.

He was surgeon of the Duryea Zouaves and the 106th New-York Volunteers in the War. After it he practised again in the West, and in 1860 he went to Brooklyn. He was a member of the Kings County Medical Society, the Brooklyn Pathological Society and the New-York Obstetical Society. He was twice married, and his second wife survives him. On July 12 he went West for his health and pleasure and was visiting at the home of a brother-in-law when he died. The funeral will take place on Thursday in Brooklyn, and the U. S. Grant Post G. A. R., to which Dr. Freeman belonged, will attend the services.

Dr. Ebenezer B. Belden died of paralysis and pneu-onia at his home. No. 141 East Twenty-first-st, yesterday, monia at his home, No. 141 East Twenty-first-st, yesterday, after an illness of about seven weeks. He was the sen of Lewis Belden, a physician of this city. He was born August 20, 1820, and he had consequently just completed his sixty-eighth year, dying on his birthday. After aduating from Yale, he began the practice of medicine n this city, which he continued up to the time of his fatal illness. He had one of the largest practices in the city, and devoted himself to his profession. He was a man of great mental grasp, and had an exceptionally well trained mind. Throughout his life he remained a bachelor. The funeral will be at the house Thursday, at 2 p. m.

WILLIAM ARRAS. William Arras, of No. 188 Lenox-ave., died of apoplexy at Eldredge Cottage, Sharon Springs, on Sunday. He was born May 8, 1830, at Zwingenberg, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. He left home and legan to work for his own support at the age of cleven. In 1847 he came to this city, and two years later he began business for himself as In this undertaking he mes with great success, and in 1875 he retired from business. During the last twenty years he has been in the habit of spending his summers at Sharon Springs, where his death occurred.

ROBERT C. TITTEMARY. Philadelphia, Aug. 20 (Special).—Robert C. Tittemary died this morning, age fifty-sin. He served several terms in the Legislature. He was appointed a mercantile ap-praiser, and filled that office a number of terms by various appointments, and occupied it at the time of his death. In 1871 he was made a Manager of the House of Correction, and remained in that capacity up to the inaugura-tion of the new city charter. He was a Fire Commis-sioner from 1876 to 1881. Mr. Tittemary was numbered among the most active workers of the Republican party of this city, and he was one of the best known figures in official and political circles. Years ugo he became utilitied with gout, and the complications urising out of the dis-

ease caused his death.

HENRY CAVIN. Henry Cavin, an old employe of the firm of R. Hoe & Co., manufacturers of printing presses in Grantsc., this city, died on Sunday at his home, No. 105 Vernonnye., Breeklyn. He was bern in Alsace, France, in 1825, and came to this country in 1848. The following year he entered the employ of Hoe & Co., and continued there until his death, rising to the position of foreman and

He was well known in many newspaper offices, where he had charge of the erection of Hoo presses, and was universally liked by the employes of the firm. Up to 1880 he lived in this city, and since that time in Brooklyn

He had been ill for four months from a complication of LITTLE DEMAND FOR STOCKS but had so far recovered that on Monday last week he went to his business. But he returned home exhausted and sank until he died. He left a wife and two daughters. The funeral will take place to-morrow a The burial will be in the cemetery of the Ever-

JOHN ECKERT, SR.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20 (Special).—John Eckert, sr., died to-day, age sixty. He was an officer and an influential member of the Merchant Tailors' Exchange, and a pronent member of the various German societies of this city.

MRS. JOHN HOWKES.

Lockport, N. Y., Aug. 20 (Special).-Mrs. Minnie Howkes, nec Ostrom, the wife of John Howkes, died on

Sunday afternoon, age forty-six years, "FRED" MAY IN HOMBURG.

THE COMPLAINT AGAINST HIM STILL PENDING IN

COURT-CAN HE BE BROUGHT BACK! reported arrival of "Fred " May at Homburg ecalls the fact that a complaint against him is still pending in a police court in this city. A complaint nious assault was made against him by a police officer, who charged him with pointing a pistol at him, which, however, was not discharged until the officer was close enough to him to knock the pisto downward. The case was "adjourned" for a few months by the police justice, and May is now enjoying a European trip.

District Attorney Fellows said yesterday in answer to an inquiry, that the case would not go before the Grand Jury until the papers were received from the police court. The case was before a police justice who had jurisdiction. The question was put to Mr. Fellows: "Suppose the police justice granted unreasonable delay, would any action be taken?" "Yes," Mr. Fellows said. "If the case is not ex-

amined into in the fall, then I will act independently. The Grand Jury can consider the case. If the de fendant is held the case will go before the Grand Jury promptly."

Inquiry was made as to the possibility of extraditing May if the case was acted on by the Grand Jury.
Opinions differed as to the sufficiency of the evidence,
if not disproven, to establish such an attempt at
murder as would bring it within the provisions of
most of the treaties. ost of the treaties

THE COURTS.

WHICH IS THE OFFICIAL LAW JOURNAL?

In the suit of "The Daily Register" Printing Company to recover \$500 for printing the calendars of the courts of record for the month of June, being the monthly instalment of compensation provided for under the laws of 1874, making "The Register" the official law journal, Corporation Counsel Beekman moved before Judge Patterson in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, that "The Law Journal" Publishing Company be brought in and made a party The application was based upon Mr. Reckman's affidavit to the effect that he was unable journal, and a complete determination of the matter cannot be made without making "The Law Journal" a party defendant in the proceedings. The order was granted. to determine which of the two papers was the lawful

ANOTHER RESPITE FOR COLONEL FELLOWS. A motion was made before Judge Patterson in

me Court, Chambers, yesterday, requiring District-Attorney John R. Fellows to pay \$7,140 which. t is claimed, he holds as referee in the matter of the Gescheidt estate. Henry M. Gescheidt, who appeared for the heirs, asked that the hearing of the argument be allowed to go over until September 15, when Judge Barrett, who is thoroughly familiar with the details of the case, would be back. Judge Patter-son granted the request and the case was set down for the date named.

RIGHTFULLY EXPELLED FROM THE EXCHANGE. Charles F. Kuhnemundt was expelled from the New York Stock Exchange in 1879. Recently he brought suit in the Superior Court to have his expulsion de clared void. Yesterday Judge Freedman handed down a decision in which he stated that the plaintiff had loss his right of appeal by lapse of time, and that the ex pulsion was justifiable, as the plaintiff when he joined the Stock Exchange agreed to conform to its rules.

RITS OF LEGAL NEWS. Argument on the application of the city to compel the United States Illuminating Company to remove its poles and wires and to restrain it from erecting new ones in the streets was postponed yesterday by Judge Potterson, in Supreme Court, Chambers, until the first Monday of Dr. Fowler, who was one of the commission appointed

in the inquisition as to the sanity of Howard Meyer, the son of the dead millionaire, Christopher Meyer, declined to serve. Yesterday Judge Patterson, of the Supreme Court, Chambers, substituted William J. Welch.
Into Kiralty obtained an injunction yesterday from

Judge Patterson, in the Supreme Court, against Etta Collins, a ballot dancer, to prevent her from making a ontract with any other theatrical manager

When the estate of Nicholas G. Kortright, who died in 1863, was sold, Francis Lakey and James Marshall bought sections of land for \$30,000 and \$44,800 respectively, 10 per cent of the purchase money being paid down at the time of the sale. When they came to examine the tiff t was found to be defective. A change of tensives had taken place during the time between the probating of the will and the sale, and the substituted trustees had not the power to sell. Marshall and Lakey then brought suit in and Judge Freedman yesterday handed down a decisio

COURT CALENDARS-TO-DAY.

SUPREME COURT CALENDARS—TO:DAY.

SUPREME COURT CRASTRERS—Before Patterson, J. -Nos.
38, 37, 81, 82, 97, 199, 214, 116, 118, 119, 123, 127, 157, 159, 169, 161, 162, 163.

SUPREME COURT - SPECIAL TERM-PART I. - Adjourned until Monday, September 17.

SURBOARTS COURT-Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk-Probate of the wills of Alice Clark, 19 a. m., and Henry Softe, 1030 a. m.

SUPREMION COURT-SPECIAL TERM - Before Freedman, J.
NO day calendar. COMMON PLEAS - SPECIAL TREM-Before Allen. J. -No COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS-PAUT I., II. and III.-Adjourned for the term.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS. FEATURES OF NEW-YORK DEALINGS. The bulls enjoyed brilliant successes in wheat yesterday. The shipping interests became decidedly alarmed at the apparent prospect of bigger foreign necessities to be sa isfied, and they bought 128,000 bushels for export on spot market that rose 1 1-2#2 1-2 cents, and closed stro at top figures. The dealings in options were large, and built tone was established at the start by strong cables fro the other side, and reports of had weather in the Units Kingdom. The grop reports from the West were, if an the other side, and reports of had weather in the United Kingdom. The grop reports from the West were, if anything, of a favorable character, but the trade generally assumes that the which yield will fall below that of lact year. The publication of the visible supply statement showing an increase in wheat of 1,035,700 fusikely, when a larger increase was expected, added to the contage of the bulls, and in the late trading the shorts at the West and the exporters here, failing to get any different advices from abroad than came in the morning, were eager buyers. The market closed strong at top notches, and un 3.12 for Argust at 97 5-8, 2.1-2 for September at 96.3-8, 2 for October at 98.3-4, 2.1-4 for November at 96.3-8, 2 for October at 98.5-8, cents, and 2.1-4 cents for May at \$1.35.

Cash corn was quiet, but a trifle firmer in figures, but only 8,000 bushels were taken by shippers. The options were dull without new features, and after opening up teal-4 cents, fed of 1-8-25,8, ending, 1 wever, steady on a raily Le sympathy with wheat. The final prices were unchanged for August at 53.7-8, and 3-8-31-8 cent. higher for September at 53.7-8, october at 54. November at 53.7-8, and December at 53.7-8. October, 30. November, 30.1-2 cents. Lard was extensely dull, owing to the light arrivals, but firm in tone August is off 1 point at \$9.95, but the rest of the list is up 5 for September at 48.40.

The receipts of grain and flour yesterday at New-York, Baitimore, Philadelphia and Boston were as follows: Wheat, 440.163 hushels; corn. 124,906 bushels; oats, 253,588 bushels; total grain, 793,476 bushels; flour, 54,404 packages. At Achicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis the arrivals were: Wheat, 338,221 bushels; corn. 361,362 bushels; oats, 253,588 bushels; total grain, 793,477 bushels; flour, 54,404 packages.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Aug. 20 (Special).—In wheat the day has been one of surprises for both bulls and bears. Very few of the former looked for an advance, while the bears confidently predicted a decline. Beyond strong cables with news of nesettled weather abroad, there was nothing t indicate higher prices. The weather was fine in the Northwest, receipts at all points were nearly 1,200,000 bushels, while shipments from the same points were bu-little over 200,000. It was easier on the curb, selling s 84 cents for September, but the opening was strong Saturday's closing prices, and under large general buying is advanced to 85 cents. Around this price there was a halt, and the crowd sold out most of its wheat. caused a reaction of 3-821-2 and a good many took the

halt, and the crowd sold out most of its wheat. This caused a reaction of 8-831-2 and a good many took the short side, thinking the bulge was over. Hutchinson, seconded by Bloom and a few others, began to take all that was oftened, and the price was rapidly advanced to so cents for September and great excitement and large trading. Outside markets did not sympathize with the advance here at first, but they braced up after the visible supply was announced, which showed an increase of 1.055,000 bushels, and was fully 50,000 less than had been expected. The close was strong within 1-8 cent of the top. It is reported that 335,000 bushels were worked here to-day for expect. The charters are 210,000 bushels, at 3 cents to Buffain.

Providens have been strong on the continued light receipts of hegs and a better demand from the South Stries generally were free buyers of penk lard and short itself some sold moderately all day, letting so probably 12,000 barels of perk and 5,000 thereo, of lard. There were 10,000 hegs at the yards, 12,000 estimated for Tuesday. September pork sold as high as \$13.87.1-2 and closed at \$13.50. Corn was arm early in sympathy with wheat and continued so until the estimated receipts for Tuesday, 725 cars, were posted. This coming on top of the 350 cars received to day produced a weak feeling and september sold down to 43.8. It would probably have gone lower but for the great strength in wheat, which closed it at 44.34. The out inspection is 150,000 bushels, and charters 230,000 bushels, at 2.8 to Buffaie. There was a molerate trade in oats, but the large receipts, 273 cars, and 350 estimated for Tuesday, proved too great a burden for the bulks to sustain, the market cased off and closed about 1.1-10 under the highest prices.

September wheat was ofcred at \$50 on the curb.

PRICES STEADY, CLOSING STRONG. THE MARKET SHOWS GOOD STAYING

Actual Sales | Closing | No.

POWERS. SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE-AUG. 20. THE GENERAL LIST.

STOCKS	Op's H'gt Low't Final				Bid. Ask'd		share sold
Albany & Sus. A Top A > P					14	15	
Atlantic & PAC	53 574	n.	53	94	53%	95	9
Can Southern.	674	574	574	674	57%	584	91
Central of NJ.	874	884	87	884	88	881	2,80
Ches & O rota.	184	13%	134	13%	13	135	i
Charle IV DA HE			-	-	10	136	
Chic & Alt	1119	1440	211 9		143	112%	9,75
Chie Mil & btl	70%	110%	1095	1107	110	715	30,80
Cat La Pitts. Cat La Pret Chiest P Mao	F-120-	**		**	33 5 39 %	36%	**
DSP. M &ODE	39	39%	39	112	1001	100%	1.00
Chie Bart & C	110% 107%	1074			112 107 784	1124 108 80	2,05
C I StL &Chie.	::		**		21, 43,	21.19	***
CCC & L. Col H V & To.	54 to 27 90 to	5414 27 %	54 %	5434	255	56	10
Del La & Wor	1374	1385 118	187	275 91 1885	138%	400.00	22.17
Del & Hud	117	118	116%	118	181,	21	1,50
D& Rio Gr pf.	97		9%	97,	50 % 75 9%	50%	in
E Tenn lat or E Tenn lat or	684	Billo	685 243	65 9 24%	65 241	10 70 255	10
Evans & TH.	2.0				85 224	HHA	30
Green der	iiv	114	11 -	1114	114	25 11 5 218	10
Harlem pref Haus & Texas.	11111	1194	11919	1194	228 13 118	110 %	
Il Cent le'd La	14.34	14%	14 %	14%	14	15/2	
LEAW.	16%	1604	:157.	16%	17	174	10
Lake Shore	147	95%	917,	95%	14.5 (34)		8,38
Louis & Nasn	68%	50%	581	59 4	93 5 50 5	58%	3,30
L NA & Chie. Manoning Coal ManhattanCon	100	100	100	100	100	91	**
Manhat deach.	814	85	84%	85	854	11	30
Mich Cent MLS& W MLS& W pri	55	55 90	55 90	35 90	90	56	10
M & MI Lance	-17	175	**	**	13	7 % 15% 13%	***
Mest Lort.	13%	13 % 70%	774	794	794	71+4	1,04
Mob & Ohio.	*		**	**	81	83	***
NY Central	107	107	106 %	106%	163,	17.4	41
NY Castl. pre NYCastl. 2 pd NY LEAW	36%	27%	364	37 5 27 5	70 87 5 27 4	114	63
NY LE & Worl	36% 27% 61%	6119	614	6115	61.4	274 ₂ 63 43	5,77
N 1 2 N H	42%	4.3			230	164	37,11
NY S&W	32%	33	82%	šš	934	34	80
Nor & West Nor & Wort.	50	5014	407	Sin	33 16		68
North Pacific	25% 56%	57 %	25 % 56 %	25% 57	25 ty 56	25 s. 87 4	1,77
NYCE Nor pri.	284	2334	2312	204	23	250	10
Ohio South	66%	60%	dia.	66%	67	68	30
Or R.S.N Oregon Trans.	25 12	261	25 %	26	25%	201	1,40
Prese dv.	21 -	21%	21 %	21%	215	22	vi.
Do ex asst	49%	50%	40	50%	50%	b0 4	22,74
PP Car Co	1674	168_	1874	108	1674	1684	45
Richie Al	0114	2410	233	244	24%	2534	2.18
RawP pref.					72%	73%	
SILA & TH.			-	:	80	90	
Ohio Scatta. Or Man. Or R. N. Or R. N. Or Short Line. Phylic Readold In ex asst. Pit Pr. W. & Ch. Pit Pr. W. & Ch. Richie Al. Ri	71%	31% 72	7114	72	717	72	1,10
SILASPIMUL.	66	60	60	60	113	60	10
St PM & M	100%	105	105	105	1004	105	20
So Parine	25	25	25	25	1.	26	5.10
Union Pac	594	60	5014	60	169	10%	7,63
Wab prid	27	27 4	27	27 2	97 to	27%	1.83
West Union	80%	81 %	HO 24	810	147	811 ₂	12,38
Amer Ex	3.4	=	: 1	-	77	110	*10
Wells Far Ex.	350	364	354	36	354	144	1,03
Con Gus	78%	79	78%	79	79	35	21
Cor Coal & I.	36	36	85%	354	34	3415	60
Marshall Coal.	13	13	13	13	13	14	1
New CenCont	64.	00	941	20.	11	13	2.00
St PA & Fur. St PA & M. So Carolina. So Parithe. Tex Pae new Union Pae. Wab prif. US Express. US Expres	**				31	13 20 5 84 10 4 50 5	***
Ontario Quicksilver Quicksilver pr.	:		::	**	36	394	
Total same of t	ne day	,				1	71,27
GOVERNMENT BONDS.							
U 84s Reg			5.00	00		******	128
## 105 AND ### STOCKS.							
B	NDS	AND	HAND	210	UA.S.	20	

| Nor Carolina | Consul 4s | S,000 | 63% | Atlantic & Pacital | Lacume | 23% | 25,000 | 24% | 25,000 | 24% | 25,000 | 24% | 25,000 | 24% | 25,000 | 24% | 25,000 | 24% | 25,000 | 24% | 25,000 | 24% | 25,000 | 26% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 06% | 25,000 | 25% | 25,000 | 25% | 25,000 | 25% | 25,000 | 25% | 25,000 | 25% | 25,000 | 25% | 25,000 | 25% | 25,000 | 25% | 25,000 | 25% | 25,000 | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% | 25% |

1,000, 105 1,000, 15 Toledo A & S M 1,000, 100 10,000, 100 2,000, 100 2,000, 100 4

SALES AT THE CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

STOCKS. Open | High | Low | Clos | Share | ing. | sold Del Lack& Western .. Nor Pacific of Or Trans. Pacific Mail.